POPOCRATS HISS A SERMON.

THEY INTERRUPT AND DISTURB THE REV. THOMAS DIXON'S DISCOURSE.

HIS DENUNCIATION OF BRYAN AND THE RE-PUDIATION PROGRAMME OFFENDS SOME OF

DISPLEASURE IN A BOISTEROUS

There was a lively time at the Academy of Music resterday morning while the Rev. Thomas Dixon, ir. Many persons in the congregation took offence at Mr. Dixen's remarks condemning Bryan and his followers and left the church. Many others who did not rest to their displeasure by hissing and shouting:
"That's false!" "You are wrong." "I am going to one for Bryan," one man shouted; you don't know

there were many who hissed Mr. Dixon, aparently more than two-thirds of the large congregapresent indorsed his views and applauded his re-Mr. Dixon strongly supported McKinley and He declared that it was the duty of every patic citizen to support the Republican candidates, and said that the election of Mr. Bryan would bring about civil war and 3,000,000 men would be thrown out apology for preaching a political sermon, bewe that politics is religion in action. my ambition not to be priest, but like the prophets of old. I believe that the salvation of this Nation and ever will depend upon the independence of the

Dixon then declared in favor of McKinley in the following words: "I believe that with such a crisis as now confronts us it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to vote a straight Republican ticket. for Mr. Cleveland, and now, before God, acknowledge

EXCITEMENT IN THE CONGREGATION. Bryan and his party were discussed by Mr. Dixon

in a way that created intense excitement and the abrupt departure of many of his hearers. The proposition of Mr. Bryan and his followers to pay the bonds of the United States, upon which 100 cents on the dollar was raised, in coin worth only to cents is downright rascality," he said. Several persons shouted: "That's false," "You are wrong,"

hut up." and many hissed. For a moment Mr. Dixon hesitated and seemed stunned, but soon recovered himself and exclaimed: "If the Governm does that it goes into the bunco-steering business. He was again interrupted by loud and prolonged hisa-ing and shouts of "That's not right!" "You don't know what you are talking about." One gray-haired man arose and exclaimed: "I won't stand this any nd rushed from the building. He was followed by fully fifty others, who cried

Mr. Dixon became nervous and turned pale, but was reassured by applicable that overcame the bisses. It was evident that the majority of those present held the same views as Mr. Dixon. "What Mr. Bryan and followers propose to do," resumed Mr. Dixon, "is Again the hissing began, and some one shouted Men and women from all parts of the room ose and left the hall, many of them hissing as they

as they left the room.

went our.

After this exodus Mr. Dixon resumed by saying that first and his followers proposed to permit the insurance companies to pay widows and orphans in a depreciated currency. Here a man shouted: "I am going to vote for Bryan," and several persons exclaimed "Good" and "That's right." "The Republican parity," continued Mr. Dixon, "represents prosperity and honest legislation. I believe the Republican parity stands for the dignity and honesty of the United States, and I would fight the men who at Chicago said they were going to raise the banner of the South and West against the East. The present Administration has proved that the Democratic parity is incapable of administering the affairs of this Nation, I don't say the present Executive is to blame, but his parity is. Under this Administration 1,000,000 men have been thrown out of work, and it is absurd to try to blame a gold standard for this condition of affairs. Why did not this situation of affairs happen under President Harrison's Administration."

THE WAY TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

THE WAY TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE. Confidence cannot be restored," said Mr. Dixon ightly or wrongly the confidence of the business men The free-silver propaganda had its The farmers? No, the farmers knew little or cared little about it. I believe that it was started ten years ago by a combination of mine-owners to force the output of their mines on the Government. If the United States Government owned all the silver mines do you suppose there would be a sliver mines.

How about gold?" shouted a man in the congrega-"How about gold?" shouled a man in the congregation.
"I believe," replied Mr. Dixon, "that the Government should condemn and acquire all the gold and
sliver mines in the country." (Applause.)
Continuing, Mr. Dixon said: "I believe that the only
way to save this Nation is to elect Mr. McKinley. If
Mr. Bryan by any chance should be elected, inside
of twenty-four hours this city and the other commercial cities will be in such a state of panic as this country has never seen before, and beside which "Black
Friday" would be a pleasant holiday. Bryan and his
followers don't deny this. They say we will get over
it. We will get over it, but what will happen before
we get over it? We got over the Civil War, but with
what misery!

we get over it? We got over the Civil War, but with what misery!
"If Bryan is elected 2,000,000 more men will be idle and added to the 1,000,000 idle men caused by the present Administration, we will then have in this country 2,000,000 idle men. Will these men starve? No, they will fight for bread; they will pillage, burn and marder. What will Mr. Bryan do? He will turn the Army and Navy on these men. The starving men will fire on the flag, and war will follow. When the flag is fired on, the farmers of the West, the men of the South, who are to-day talking free silver and supporting Bryan, will raily around the flag and shoot down those 3,000,000 starving men. The starving and desperate men will be killed and the Nation will be saved. For this Nation will survive forever, as I believe we are God's favored people."

CHRIST AND CONFUCIUS.

In his reply to an address presented by a number & Missionary Society officers Li Hung Chang, while in this city, declared that Christianity, in its golden rule, came near to the teachings of Confucius. The fact that the Viceroy said the golden rule as given by Confucius was negative and that of Christ was putitive moved the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Twenty-

minist, and Fifth-ave, yesterday morning to preach on "Christianity and Confucianism." Mr. Myers said in part: "Confucius says, What you do not like done to yourself, do not do to othen.' Jesus said, 'All things whatsoever ye would hat men should do to you do ye even so to them. Contactus is like all the other mesters who have magnetis is like all the other masters who have me approximated to the ethical teachings of the approximate to the ethical teachings of the Sociales, the Greek, a century later than Cerbeius, and Hillel, the Jewish scribe about the time of our Saviour's birth, each uttered a rule substantially like that of Confucius. But what a heavisal wide difference between a prohibition and a positive command—between forbidding and commanding, between thou shalt not and thou shalt. One only cuts off wil. The other inspires and guides unto all good deeds.

il good deeds."

Mr. Myers declared that Confucius "hungered and hirsted after righteousness," and he believed Christ's beautude could be applied to him.

FOLEY AND THE DRAGON.

Rumors of a five-headed dragon that had made fis home on Liberty Island came to this city yes-The rumor was set affoat by a soldier named Foley, who is on duty on the island. Foley would march up to a cannon's mouth without finching. This is so, because Foley says so. But filinding. This is so, because Foley says so. But he doesn't like snakes. So when he approached a two-foot garter snake that was reposing peacefully on the pier and the snake raised its head Foley fled, shouting for help. Reithell, the ticket chopper, caught the reptile in his coat, but it supped out of the sleeve and escaped. It is now "at large," but Foley says it was ten feet long and, horrible to tell, had horns on its head. But Foley has reasons for thus distorting the truth.

THE FOREMAN GIVES HIMSELF UP.

James Cody, of No. 215 West Sixtleth-st., the for the new Herald Square Hotel, where an accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, three men were injured, went to the Jefferson Marthree men were injured. ket Court yesterday morning, accompanie George W. Plunkitt, and surrendered. Policeman Doyle, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, who had brought to court Andrew Bradley, of No. 724 Eleventh-ave, whom he had arrested on suspicion that he had charge of the blast, took charge of Cody and preferred a technical charge of assault against him.

Mr. Plunkitt told Magistrate Cornell that Cody was in no way to blame for the accident. He said that the laborers on the blast had been working in

him. Plunkitt told Magistrate Cornell that Cody was in no way to blame for the accident. He said that the laborers on the blast had been working in an old level and that they had discharged a dynamite cartridge that had been left there years ago by other workinen. He said that he would be responsible for Cody's appearance in court whenever he might be needed.

Magistrate Cornell discharged Bradley, as it was shown that he had nothing to do with the accident, and then the Magistrate paroled Cody for examination formorrow.

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN PRISONER.

SENT TO JEFFERSON MARKET COURT FROM THE TENDERLOIN STATION, BUT THERE WAS NO CHARGE AGAINST HER.

When Magistrate Cornell was about to close Jeferson Market Court, early yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Holborn approached the Magistrate and that there was another prisoner, a young woman, still locked up in the pen. The Magistrate inquired what she was charged with, and who the policeman was that had brought her to court. The sergeant could answer neither question, and none of the returns from the various police stations had "This is peculiar," said the Magis-"Bring the woman out."

The woman was taken before him and proved to be Bessle Thompson, twenty years old, of No. 309 Seventh-ave. Her name was not on the returns of the Tenderloin Precinct, and she did not know the name of the policeman who had arrested her. She declared that she left her room on Saturday night at midnight to secure a bottle of whiskey for her at midnight to secure a bottle of whiskey for her sick sister. She was clad only in a wrapper, and as soon as she reached the sidewalk she was grabbed by two men in citizens' clothes and rushed over to the West Thirtieth-st, station. She alleged that they sent her down to court in the first patrol wagon load, at 7 o'clock in the morning. She had remained locked up for six hours in the ill-smelling pen, not knowing what the charge was against her. No policeman had appeared to make a complaint, and her name was not even on the returns with the other prisoners from the West Thirtieth-st, station. Acting on orders by the Magistrate, the sergeant telephoned to the West Thirtieth-st, station to endeavor to find out something about the young woman, but was unable to obtain any satisfaction. "This is a most remarkable case," said Magistrate Cornell. "We don't want you here, we have no complaint against you, and we will have to discharge you."

The woman was allowed to go. The Magistrate.

A POLICEMAN SURROUNDED.

HE FIGHTS GAMELY WITH A BOTTLE AFTER BEING DEPRIVED OF HIS TWO

LEGAL WEAPONS. On a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct Policeman Mulgrew, of the Charles-st. station, arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Frank and Louis Frecke, forty-three and forty-five years old, respectively, brothers, living at No. 42 Clark-

Mulgrew told Magistrate Cornell that at 6 o'clock on Saturday night list Mrs. Isabelle Bertha, who owns the house in which the brothers live, ran out in the street and told him that the Frecke brothers were drunk and fighting in the rear yard, and she was afraid they would kill each other. Mulgrew entered the house and placed the brothers under As he was leading them to the station of excited Frenchmen poured out of the es in the neighborhood, and he was surrounde attacked.

houses in the neighborhood, and he was surrounded and attacked.

Mulgrew pulled his "billy" from his pocket, but he had no sooner done so than it was snatched from his hand by some one behind him. Then he tried to draw his revolver, and it met with the same fate. At the same time some one hit him in the back with what he thinks was his own "billy." Mulgrew backed up ngainst the fonce and seized a beer bottle that he saw at his feet. With this he nanaged to keep the crowd at bay, while he looked for a friendly face in the crowd.

In the rear of the crowd he saw one man he knew, and he pulled his whistle from his pocket and threw it to his acquaintance, telling him to run out of the alley and blow the whistle for assistance. The man did so, and Policeman Ahrens, of the same precinct, came to the scene on a run. He went to Mulgrew's aid, and the two policemen together dispersed the crowd and then rearrested the Frecke brothers. Mulgrew recovered both his "billy" and his revolver. Magistrate Cornell, after hearing the story, fined each of the prisoners \$10. Neither could pay the amount, and both were locked up.

POLITICAL NOTES.

lieve that the Nation will go as Vermont went, yet there is no disposition thus far manifested to relax of the National ticket. The Green Mountain victory has proved a stimulus, not a narcotic. As "The Rensselaer Courier" remarks: "Republicans still have a great work to perform before the ides of November. That they will do it under the leadership of Hanna there is no reason to doubt, but it should be done overwhelmingly, and McKinley and Hobart elected by such an immense majority that all the Populistic isms of the day will be forever buried out of sight."

the Congress nomination in the XIXth vention in selecting Mr. Black for Governor. The choice will be made by the Congressional Committee, which consists of State Senator Daly, Judge Cady, E. D. Arnold, Wesley O. Howard and Joseph A. Leggett. Judge Caty himself is a candidate; the other three are Sheriff Collins, of Rensselaer; Treasurer Morrison and A. H. Farrar, of Kinderhook, who was a member of Assembly twenty years ago. Louis F. Payn insists that he is not a candidate, but it will not surprise some people to see him nominated.

The report that John Stanchfield has made up his mind to retire from the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor at Buffalo is further evidence of the utter hopelessness regarding this State on the part of the clearer-headed leaders of that party. Stanchfield has no desire to pose as a de-feated aspirant. It was this feeling that prevented feated aspirant. It was this feeling that prevented him from accepting the nomination of Attorney-General against Mr. Hancock a year ago; he wanted the office, but he felt that his party would not win, and so he kept out of the fight. In this he followed Hill's advice. That he is also following the Senator's suggestion in the present instance is generally besideved. He thought at first that the sliver sentiment in this State would be strong enough to win, but subsequent developments have satisfied him that there is no possible likelihood of such a result.

"The Sun" of Fort Covington calls upon its readers to help elect William McKinley by the biggest majority ever given to any President, so that we can "all enjoy our next Thanksgiving with a heartiness that is honestly, thoroughly American."

It is reported that Mr. Bryan will return to this State and make the fight of his life here. The Republican National Committee hope that the report is true. If there is anything they could do to influ is true. If there is anything they could do to influence Mr. Bryan in the matter they would be glad to do it, for they have come to the conclusion that Mr. Bryan is the most effective speaker that McKinley and Hobart could possibly have in the field. While he unquestionably carries some of his unthinking hearers with him, the thousands who read his speeches are certainly not influenced in his favor. "The longer Bryan stayed in this State," says "The Penn Yan Express," "the more he gave vent to demagogism."

Mr. Powderly, after speaking at Cooper Union nex Thursday night, will go West, pausing long enough, however, in this State to make a few speeches at central points, such as Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. He will then go to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota. Nebraska and other points in the Mississippi Valley.

Benjamin Harrison, with the experience of President, United States Senator and Governor, declares that he would not think of speaking on the financial question without most careful preparation, and yet, en who are utterly without public experience, who men who are utterly without public experience, who have never opened a bank account and possibly never carned a dollar in their lives, will rush in to discuss this question and elaborate theories which, if put in practice, would overturn the whole monetary system of the country. This is one of the most striking features of this campaign, and ex-President Harrison's modest declaration has done much to bring into bold relief the utter recklessness of Mr. Bryan and his followers.

Nothing changes more rapidly than the political situation, particularly in this State, and all things come to those who wait. "Some day," says "The Binghamton Herald," discussing this point, "the Plattites will change their minds in regard to those Plattites will change their minds in regard to those outside the machine. If Warner Miller's health remains good we imagine he will be something beside the under-dog in the fight." Right. Mr. Miller's hitterest enemies will not deny that he is 100 per cent atronger with the people of this State to-day than he was a month ago.

The duty of the hour in this country is pointed out by "The Dolgeville Herald." It is, in brief, "to spread the truth, and with that done, as it can be and ought to be, there is not the slightest reasonable doubt of the triumphant election of McKinley and Hobart and Black and Woodruff. That will be," adds "The Herald," "a victory for good government through maintenance of sound economic principles."

It is the opinion of "The Madison County Leader" that the ticket to be put in nomination by the organization Democrats at their State Convention in Buffalo "will stand no better chance of being elected than the Democratic National ticket." WOES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

REASONS FOR THE PRESENT INSURREC-TION AGAINST THE SPANISH RULE.

MONASTIC INFLUENCE BLOCKS ALL EFFORTS AT

CHULCH AND STATE.

The dispatches received here last week from Madrid announcing the uprising of the natives of the Philippine Islands against their Spanish rulers, coming, as they do, on top of the reports of trouble sion of many troops from their intended destina-tion-Havana, where they were to have aided in interesting reading to the Cuban sympathizers here. In her present disabled condition, both as to military equipment and finances, Spain has had strain which the suppression of these new insur-rections must undoubtedly cause upon her already debilitated resources. If the Philippine and Porto Rico troubles turn out to be as serious as they seem from the information so far received, they will of necessity imply a weakening of the forces

Junta in this city beat high with hope.

The statements emanating from Madrid that the leaders of the insurrection in the Philippines are Germans, comprising the Executive Committee of a secret society which is alleged to be responsible for the whole trouble, must be received with a fairthe oppressive government of the Spanish rulers of been circulated among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, was printed in Germany, is probably the strictest form of press censorship obtains, and even the daily newspapers, printed in Spanish, thorities before they are allowed to be published.

side of Cuba now left to Spain, may be gathered from the following details given by an educated native of Manila, a person of far mor intelligence, a wide traveller and a fluent linguist in all the principal modern languages. in his insisting on his anonymity being preserved lest his relatives in the islands should, through the the Spanish authorities, come under the displeasure of the island authorities and be made to suffer the

The Philippine group, which was discovered in 1521 by Magellan, was settled as a Spanish colony under Philip II, the husband of the English Queen Mary, consists of about twelve hundred islands, over four hundred of which are inhabited. Under colonial policy of Old Spain all foreign vessels the island of Luzon, is the seat of Government and residence of the Governor-General, who is appointards and no native is allowed to hold any but a The higher Spanish officials entitled to a pension, and it can readily be seen what a grievous burden this large and ever-increas-

Church as in the Government and the Army are tives as was the practice in Europe in the Middle can do more than

Manila there is quite a notable collection of educational institutions. The royal and pontifical University of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans and is attended by about 500 stu-The teaching is chiefly theological, however, and the amount of secular knowledge imever, and the amount of secular knowledge imparted would hardly qualify a native student for worldly greatness, even if it should be thrust upon him; but the Spaniards take care that he will not be put to any such test. At the College of St. Joseph, the Jesuits' management is better and a Joseph the Jesuits' management is better and a tolerably liberal education can be obtained. There is a fine observatory connected with this institution, and by the aid of a splendid collection of scientific instruments, both astronomical and seismic, much valuable information has been obtained in the interests of science. The College of St. John Lateran is no more than a third-rate school, where the plainest education is given to about 240 indians and Métis. The Escuela Pla belongs to the city, and is a good school, but it is available to Spanish children only. In addition to these there are two colleges for young women, one of them being for orphans.

EIGHT MILLIONS KEPT IN IGNORANCE. Of a total population of about 8,000,000 on the islands, not more than a quarter of a million pos-sess more than the rudest rudiments of knowledge, and these are only to be found in the capital and larger towns. The vast majority of the people lead a merely animal life. For mental recreation they

merely animal life. For mental recreation they have the diversion of cock-fighting. Gambling, too, its prevalent, and an important source of revenue is the Government lottery, with monthly drawings, which effectively fosters the spirit of gambling in the community.

In the disposition of patronage the glossest favoritism prevails, and bribery and corruption are rampant. In the courts cases are decided in accordance with the capacity of the litigants to substidize the magistrate, and it is hopeless for a native to look for legal redress if injured by a Spaniard. In Manila, the capital, the baneful effects of the Dark Ages policy are not so apparent. The city is a fine one, with a population of about 150,000, and has many modern characteristics, although presenting a strange aspect, half Spanish and half Oriental, with long lines of heavily mounted batteries, sombre churches, ungainly towers and massive houses of solid masonry intermingied with airy cottages in groves of tropical trees, and here and there a fine store. It is the See of an Archoishop, and the seat of Government, and here, occupied in various pursuits, is resident a large class of the natives, who, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, will not be denied their right to acquire knowledge, and it is these people who feel keenly the hard hand of their foreign rulers. They appreciate the injustice to which they are obliged to submit. They are compelled to yield up their substance to keep in ite-ness and luxury a number of alien hirelings who have no interest in the country, except to extort all they can during their term of office. These people feel the hitterness of the yake which they are powerless to resist, for they are numerically weak, and the bulk of their fellow-countrymen are so steeped in Ignorance by the artful policy of their masters as to be unconscious of injustice and in-capable of appreciating what passes in the world around them.

THE ORSTACLES TO REFORM.

THE ORSTACLES TO REFORM. The intelligent classes of the natives ascribe mest

The intelligent classes of the natives ascribe most of the existing evils to the influence of the all-powerful religious orders, whose interest it is to keep the masses from all knowledge of the outer world and to crush all attempts at reform. Many of the Spanish Governors-General have endeavored to bring about an improved state of things, realizing that the best interesis of the Colony would be advanced by a more liberal policy. The influence of the monks, which has always been exerted to crush anything savoring of progress—as was shown by the opposition of all orders except the Jesuits to the opening of the Manila Exposition last year—has usually prevailed, and the well-meaning officials have been recalled. The Archbishops of Manila, too, have sometimes evinced a desire to favor a more advanced policy, but even their authority, although nominally superior to the orders, has not prevailed. The story goes that an Archbishop who was appointed during the administration of the last Spanish Republic made strong and determined efforts to correct the abuses which were prevalent in the religious orders and which have done much to bring discredit on resigning in the minds of the thinking classes. He was given out that apoplexy was the cause, the was given out that apoplexy was the cause, the was given out that apoplexy was the cause, the perfect of the control of the prelate.

TRYING TO STIFLE DISCONTENT. of the existing evils to the influence of the all-pow-TRYING TO STIFLE DISCONTENT.

of them are constantly watched and an indiscreet

of them are constantly watched, and an indiscreat utterance is frequently followed by the immediate arrest of the offender and his deportation to the Marianne Islands. The daily newspapers, which are published in Spanish, have to be submitted to the State and Church authorities before being Issued, and all foreign publications printed in Spanish are severely scrutinized. The greatest care has been taken to suppress all information of the struggle going on in Cuba, and what little has been learned from the columns of English or American papers, which are comparatively tree from censorship, as but few of the natives read any language except Spanish.

The natives have heretofore had but a faint idea of asserting their independence. The most advanced thinkers among them believed that the country was not yet ready for such a step. They felt that if they could secure the discstablishment of the religious orders, to whom they ascribe the chief evils existent, a general improvement would specify follow. The Spanish hay officials have been kindly enough disposed and mangled freely with the better class of natives, and the latter felt that if the momastic influence, of which the State and military officers stand in almost as much dread as they themselves, were removed, a more liberal policy would prevail and many of the disabilities from which they now suffer would be removed. Scandals are rife, especially among the lower classes of the monks.

LAST STATE WORST THAN THE FIRST. The natural advantages of the colony are so eral and intelligent manner, so great that there is no limit to the progress its people might achieve if freed from the burden of this terrible Old Man of

OPENING THE SCHOOLS.

THEY WILL BEGIN THE YEAR WITH INSUF FICIENT SEATING CAPACITY, BUT UNDER THE REFORM SYSTEM.

One week from to-day nearly 200,000 schoolchildren of this city will gather in the primary, grammar and high schools at the annual opening of the public schools. All of the buildings in use last year have been undergoing extensive repairs and renovations during the summer vacation, while a number of additional sittings have been been pushed at rapidly as possible in order that they might be ready for occupancy at the of the school year, but owing to lack of funds and l rock near by. They were well protected by umbrellas number of sittings will be materially increased

HANGED HIMSELF IN THE WOODS,

Policeman Milhausen, of the Morrisania Station, a tree on the Morris estate. One-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-st. and Webster-ave., yesterday morn-The man had evidently gone into the thick woods, hunted up a tree with a stout branch near the ground, climbed up the trunk for a little way, attached the rope to his neck and to the limb and let himself drop. The body had been hanging in the station.

It was afterward recognized as that of Bernhart It was afterward recognized as that of Bernhart Brodbeck, a stableman, who was formerly employed at Eichier's Brewery, One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st, and Third-ave. He lived with a brother-in-law, Wilhelm Mauch, in One-hundred-and-sixty-seventhst, near Third-ave. Three months ago he quit work to go West on a visit to a brother, who, Mauch says, died while Brodbeck was at his house. Brodbeck told his friends about the brewery that he had a sweetheart in the West and was going to marry her. He returned about two weeks ago and was unable to get his old job back. He was sick and continually despondent. Saturday afternoon he left his sister's house and would not tell where he was going. It is thought that he went straight to the woods and hanged himself.

C. L. U. DECLINES TO ATTACK MR. HANNA. A weak attempt was made to have the Central Labor Union at its meeting yesterday indorse a casting reflections on Mark A. Hanna as an employer of labor, but it failed signally. Mr. Mcployer of labor, but it failed signally. Mr. Mc-Cabe, one of the delegates, said that the object of the letter was to make political capital, and the Central Labor Union was against having politics brought into the organization. He said that there was just as much to be said on one side as on the other, but that this letter was politics for one party only. The letter was then laid on the table.



"So I'm to marry a fair lady, and have a carriage and pair! Well, I've just got married, but I haven't got a carriage. What kind of a one do you think it will be? A bleycle made for two?" The authorities are thoroughly aware of the strong feeling of discontent existing among the more intelligent natives, and the actions of many (Punch.

EARLY GRASS WALKERS.

The broad expanse of the north meadow of Cen-

THE BAD WEATHER.

tral Park looked particularly green and inviting early yesterday morning after the heavy rains of the night, and did not need the aid of sunshine to make it an attractive sight. The followers of Father Knelpp were out in fair numbers to take advantage of the privilege of using the lawn, which is accorded them for a few days at least. grass was damp enough for the most ardent Kneipp killed the effect of the dew, and it is the dew wh is supposed to be a panacea for all human ills. However, the devotees of the novel medical faith turned out to the number of sixty or thereabouts, many of them waiting in readiness some time before 6 o'clock, when the legitimate performance begins ome of them even came down one of the Park walks with shoes and stockings in hand, in order to lose no time in getting their feet into the luxu-Kneipp Verein members and their followers took possession of the eastern part of the meadow, as many of them approached the scene from that direction. On the western part there were some fifteen or twenty men, who did not look as if they were perishing for the need of any physical remgray-haired woman, plainly dressed, and much bent with age and infirmity. She carried her shoes and she was trying. She declared that she had suffered from divers ailments for a long time, and had even had to seek treatment to rid her of the effect of the drugs she had taken as cures, but that the Knelpp treatment was working wonders for her. began shortly after 6 o'clock and kept on with for the morning comes to an end. Some of the older men loitered leisurely about,

quite willing to be cured if the necessary effort did of the others, men ond women, covered the me ows thought the grass so thorough a cure that ay down in it for five or ten mingtes with their

were seven or eight women in all, by their good cure, and tripped energetically through the grass, laughing and chatting, but evidently there for a Most of those who took the remedy stayed for thirty evident intention to give the new cure a trial, but were deterred by the rain, and made off without doing so. One of the visitors on the western lawn seemed to be filled with enthusiasm, and as he skated back and forth near the drive, tried to urge some of the bystanders to join in the procession. As a veteran of the Kneipp cure rainks left the meadow, after having finished his morning's course, he called to some one hear by: "Oh, it's all well enough to try it it in this weather, but just wait till the winter time, and see if you'll do it then, as I do."

the winter time, and see if you'n do it then, as I do."

The majority of the visitors were well dressed (probably the fact that it was Sanday had something to do with it), and kept good order. The cure seems to have taken well, and its devotees are evidently increasing in this city. Charles Brower who lives in One-hundred-and-seventh-st., hear Lexington-ave, says that he has been trying it for the last few days, and it has improved his health 100 per cent. Herman Albert, of No. 340 East Eighty-ninth-st., was one of those who tried the cure out of curiosity yesterday. He led a shaggy black Newfoundland dog with him on his journey over the meadow. Neither Mr. Albert nor the dog professed to have received any benefit from the cure yet.

over the heads of the central Park force, professed to have received any benefit from the cure yet.

Patrolman Higgins, of the Central Park force, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that he noticed a man trying the cure at Morningside Park one evening two years age. The patrolman stopped him and asked what he meant by trespassing on the laws. He answered that the object was to harden his feet, and his plea was effective enough to secure him the privilege of using the grass. He kept at the cure for about a month.

The Knelpp Verein No. 1, which has started the cure here, through the permission obtained by Mr. Charles, the president, meets on Thursdays at Cangress Hall, on Third-ave, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts. The meetings of the verein, which includes women among its members, often bring out an attendance of fifty or sixty.

THE DEATH OF SEWALL GILLAM.

DEATH-AN IRONMASTER AND ARTIST.

of "Judge," died on Saturday last, at 4:25 p. m., at his home, No. 35 South Seventh-ave., Mount Vernon. Mr. Gillam had been ill for five weeks and had been greatly weakened by the excessive heat, but the primary cause of his death is benard Gillam, the famous cartoonist of "Judge," with whom he was associated in the affairs of that publication. Bernard Gillam died in January at the house to-morrow at 11 o'clock by the Rev. the rain for some hours, but had been hidden by the thick foliage. The policeman cut the body down, called the patrol wagon and had it taken to body will be taken to Fresh Pond, Long Island,

Mr. Gillam was born in Emley, near Heddersfield. Yorkshire, England, in 1828. He received a common-school education, and afterward became a civil engineer, surveyor and expert mechanic and ironmaster. He accumulated a small fortune, with which he embarked in the iron business in with which he embarked in the iron business in Yorkshire, but a financial panic rulned him and he was obliged to sell his foundries. He then ac-cepted the place of manager of the great iron works of Sir Bernard Samuelson, in Oxfordshire, which he retained for thirteen years. During Mr. Gillam's connection with the iron business he invented a number of mechanical devices, for which he received gold medals from several of the expositions in America and Europe. Among these were oscillating knives, now in use on binders and mowers, and improvements on the lawn mower. the Great Eastern was first broached Mr. Gillam's assistance was sought, and he was intrusted with the selection of every pound of iron which went the selection of every pound of iron which went into the famous yessel. Bernard Gillam, the cartoonist, was born while his father was at the Samuelson Iron Works, and was named in honor of Sir Bernard, who had just been elected through Mr. Gillam's efforts among the workingmen to a seat in Parliament. He came to America in 1868, and accepted a place with Calman & Co., in Pearlist, New-York, where he served for several years, and then secured a Government office in the Treasury in Philadelphia, from which he was called four years ago to assist his son Bernard on "Judge."

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It must not be assumed that Mr. Gillam was ignorant of art. He had been an artist from his carliest boyhood, and nad, at the age of ten years, painted a Biblical picture, which is bung in a cathedral near his native home. In later years he taucht his sons and daughters to draw, and although they never had additional instructions from any college they stand in the highest rank of the profession. Victor Gillam is now a cartoonist on "Judge" and the homes of the daughters are filled with rare and exquisite hand paintings as testimonals of hereditary genius and efficient training. As manager of the art department of "Judge" Mr. Gillam had charge of all the artists, and passed opinion unon all black and white work and social sketches. He was kind and agreeable to those associated with him, and will be remembered for his generous traits of character He married on April 10, 1845, Lucy Clark, sin Whitefield, England, who, with four daughters and one son, survive him. The children are Victor Gillam and Laura and Emily Gillam, who live in Mount Vernon; Mrs. A. Dauber, of New-York, and Mrs. B. Henry, of Los Angeles, Cai.

DIED FROM HER INJURIES. Kate Sheridan, the young woman found at the

Second-ave, bridge of the Harlem River on Thursday night last, bleeding from a wound in the head, died yesterday afternoon at the Fordham Hospital. Coroner Dobles was notified early yesterday after-noon that the young woman was dying, but de-cided that his presence at the hospital was un-necessary, owing to her unconscious condition.

A NEWSBOY'S FATAL FALL.

Max Greenstern, eleven years old, while playing No. 203 Forsyth-st. yeserday morning, fell down four stories and was instantly killed. The lad, with his mother, a widow, sold newspapers at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance, and their earnings supported them and two little girls, daughters of Mrs. Greenstern. The mother was away when the accident occurred, and was prostrated when she returned and learned of it.

A SHREWD WOMAN PICKPOCKET.

MANY OUT YESTERDAY MORNING DESPITE HOW SHE TRIED TO DIVERT A DETECTIVE'S ATTENTION FROM HER WHILE SHE

ROBBED SHOPPERS.

A woman calling herself Annie Kumpf, twenty years old, who said she lived in Brooklyn, but declined to say on what street or avenue, attired in a natty bicycle costume, was remanded in Yorkville Court yesterday by Magistrate Flammer

on a charge of picking pockets. She went to Bloomingdale's store, at No. 1,000 Third-ave., on her wheel on Saturday afternoon Tripping up to Private Detective George

Oestreicher she murmured:
"Aren't you the detective here?" On being assured that such was the case, Miss

Kumpf, in low, confidential tones, said: "Do you see that young woman in a blue waist over by the jewelry counter"

Oestreicher admitted that he saw the woman. "Well, she has just stolen two gold stick-pins stood close beside her and saw her do it. I think

you should keep an eye on her," and she smiled sweetly upon the detective. "I am quite grateful to you," replied Oestreicher. "I will look out for the woman and keep an eye on her as you suggested."

while Miss Kumpf tripped away, chuckling, to think how nicely she had hoodwinked the detective so that she could have full swing herself. Oestreicher had recognized Miss Kumpf the mo-So, while one eye was on the "blue waist" the other eye was by no means idle. The detective saw Miss Kumpf approach the linen counter, mingle with the crowd congregated there, and in less than a minute she had taken a purse from the pocket of Mrs. Zeimer, a customer, who lives at

As the girl moved away Oestreicher walked up to Mrs. Zeimer and asked if she had lost anything. She put her hands to her side and said her pocketook was gone.
"Wait here," said the detective, "and I will try

He walked over to where Miss Kumof was taking

nental notes of another party of women. He isked her to accompany him. She readily acjulesced, and he led her to where Mrs. Zeimer

asked her to accompany him. She readily acquiesced, and he led her to where Mrs. Zeimer was waiting. Miss Kumpf still carried the pocket-book in her hand, and it was identified by Mrs. Zeimer as her property. Oestretcher then told Miss Kumpf she was under arreat. "What are you going to do with me now?" asked the prisoner.

"I'm going to lock you up, and then I'm coming back to watch 'the blue waist."

At this Miss Kumpf laughed heartliy and said: "Well, you are a shrewd one, I must say."

The young woman was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh-st. station house over night. When she was arraigned in Yorkville Court yeste ay Oestreicher said that Mrs. Zeimer would no. be able to appear in court till to-day.

At this Special Detectives Farley and Campbell, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, stepped up and said that Captain O'Brien, of the Detective Bureau, had been looking for the Kumpf woman for a long time. There are four complainants who, he thinks, can identify the prisoner.

The woman has quite a record. She was first arrested about five years ago in Sixth-ave, by Detectives O'Brien and McCauley for picking pockets. She was sentenced for twelve months at that time. She subsequently served two years in New-Jersey, one vear at Auburn and ten months in the Kings County Penitentiary, Farley said one of the complainants had identified the girl's photograph. He intends placting her with other women at Headquarters to-day in the hope that she will be fully identified by all the complainants. Magistrate Finammer remanded her in the custody of the two detectives.

THE TRIBUTE OF NEIGHBORS.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY FOR THE FAMILY OF

Representatives of the families living in the northern part of Westchester County and of Putnam was called to the chair and John B. Day was made secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was "to give formal expression of regret at the sudden death of our respected citizen and neighbor, Walker B. Adams, who was ruthlessly shot down by a midnight assassin on the 19th inst. tion for the courage shown on that occasion by his son, William B. Adams, and to express our heartfelt

sympathy with the family in their bereavement. The chairman appointed as a committee to draft suitable resolutions the Rev. Lea Luquer, Thomas E. Kiely and Henry R. Loumberg. The Rev. Mr. Lu-

night of August 19, 1896, our esteemed friend and townsman, Walker B. Adams, in the Justifiable defence of his property was ruthlessly shot down by armed burglars who had entered his store and were prepared to blow open the safe, and in consequence of his wound died twenty-four hours afterward.

our high appreciation of his worth to the community as a useful citizen, an honorable merchant and an exemplary Christian. In the discharge of his duty as officer of the town he won the respect and c fidence of all political parties by his exact and careful methods. In the conduct of his business as a merthant he gained the good will and esteem of all who had transacted with him by his unfalling courtesy, his uniform integrity and his open liberality. In his walk as a Christian he endeavored to make In courageously protecting his property gainst midnight marauders, he was fearlessly fulfilling his duty as an enemy of lawlessness and a protector of the rights of society. We tender to becraved widow and family our sincere sympathy and commend them to His care whose never failing provi-dence ordereth all things in Heaven and earth. "Resolved, That these resolutions be properly engros ed, signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, and presented to the family of the deceased, and be also published in the city and lo-cal papers."

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The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote without debate. The Rev. Mr. Lugner then read the following:

"Wherar, on the night of August 19, 1886, when Walker B. Adams was mortally wounded by armed thleves who were entering his store, his son, William B. Adams, by his brave conduct frustrated their nefarious intention,

"Resolved, That we hereby give public expression to our admiration of the resolute courage and cool nerve displayed by William B. Adams during the fight in which his father was fatally shot. Single-handed and under fire from unseen weapons, he wounded two of the rufflans and seized the third a priscier. He justly merits the gratitude and praise of the whole community and all good citizens for thus breaking up a dangerous gang of outlaws, who were making crime a profession and were prepared to commit murder if resistance were encountered. When his life was threatened he vallantly fought in self-defence against heavy odds which would have intimidated many. The example of his intrepid heroism will serve to stimulate other young men to show like courage and nerve under similar circumstances and to deter thieves from wrongdolns.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be properly engrossed, signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, and presented to William B. Adams, and that they be also published in the city and local papers."

In supporting the above, Colonel E. L. M. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. Masons, of the State of New-York, a summer resident of Mount Kisco, said:

"Mr. Chairman: We do not fully appreciate the sterling manhood of William Adams. The Rev. Mr. Luquer, in the resolutions just presented, emphasizes the fact that in this contrest with the assessing our brave hero was compelled to battle against an unseen foe. Men trained to hardships and disciplined to arms quite frequently quali before a

able night, he standard manhood and American grit.

"I am glad, sir, that it is the intention of this community to show its appreciation of a heroism seldom equalled and never surpassed."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and then George B. Robinson said there was a universal desire in this and adjacent towns to unite in some testimonial in addition to the resolutions. After some discussion, and finding it met with the approval of the family, the chairman appointed as a committee to secure subscriptions and erect a monument to Walker B. Adams, George B. Robinson, the Rev. Lee Luquer and Thomas E. Kirby, The committee was also instructed to purchase a suitable testimonial to be presented to William B. Adams. Several hundred dollars were subscribed by those present at the meeting. T. Ellwood Carpenter, president of the Mount Kisco National Bank, was appointed treasurer of the fund, and he, with H. R. Lounsbery, Albert Hoyt, William H. Lyon, W. H. Male and Leroy Scofield, were appointed a sub-committee to secure subscriptions.